THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1792. [No 153.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

SEVERAL petitions from ſoldiers, widows, &c. were preſented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the poſt-office bill.

Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—Second ſection under conſideration.

Mr. Vining's motion was renewed, for ſtriking out the ſection, which empowers the Poſt-maſter general to eſtabliſh croſs poſts; in order to ſubſtitute a claſe which he propoſed, which requires the Poſt-maſter general to report to Congreſs, at the commencement of each ſeſſion, ſuch information as he may be able to procure, with his opinion reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of croſs roads, and the expence appertaining thereto; by which information it would then be in the power of Congreſs to eſtabliſh thoſe roads agreeably to the ſurplus of the revenue ariſing therefrom, from time to time.

Several amendments were propoſed to this motion, and the ſection being firſt ſtricken out and other amendments again moved for, ſome of which were agreed to, but not having time to go through the buſineſs, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and obtained again to-morrow.

Mr. S. Bourne of the committee appointed to preſent to the Preſident, for his aſſent, the bill for the relief of Capt. Cook and Capt. Campbell, reported, that that committee had performed the ſaid ſervice.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, by their ſecretary, informing the houſe, that they muſter concurred in the bill for apportioning repreſentatives among the people of the United States. So that no cenſus bill, which has engaged the attention of the houſe [illegible] ſection, is left, unleſs the ſenate ſhould, on reconſideration, recind their vote, where the bill originated, ſhould requeſt a conference with the ſenate, in which caſe a joint committee from both houſes may yet ſuggeſt ſome plan of accommodation.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 16.

In committee of the whole, on the Poſt Office Bill.

Mr. Wadſworth moved an amendment, to withdraw the privilege of Franking from the members of both houſes of Congreſs.

In ſupport of this motion, it was ſaid, that the grand ſecurity which the people of the United ſtates have in their repreſentatives, is, as their repreſentatives are ſubject to the ſame regulations, & from the ſame conſiderations; in the article of poſtage, this was not the caſe: Congreſs in this caſe aſſume to themſelves a privilege, which they refuſe to the people: they took no ſuch power from their conſtituents, and paid none themſelves; the people viewed this privilege with a jealous eye; and ought not to be pleaſed to ſee it enjoyed by Congreſs, while neither the members of the State Aſſemblies, nor even the Governors were indulged in it: Congreſs enjoy only enumerated rights; and all rights not expreſsly granted in the charter, are of courſe excluded: the conſtruction is their charter: the Convention, who framed it, had, no doubt, well conſidered the whole ſubject of privileges, and accordingly ſpecified ſuch as they wiſhed the legiſlative body to enjoy diſtinct from their conſtituents; in the enumeration of thoſe privileges, there is not a ſyllable tending to exonerate them from their ſhare of the common burden of poſtage: they have no conſtitutional claim to ſuch an immunity; and if they had, it would be unreaſonable that the [illegible] conſtituents; the poſt-office muſt be unable to maintain itſelf, muſt derive its ſupport from other ſources of revenue, already the members of both houſes ſend and receive, during their ſeſſion, as many letters through the general poſt-office, as all the other inhabitants of Philadelphia: thoſe letters, if paid at the uſual rates, would amount to half the poſtage of the United States: the number and bulk of the franked letters and packets excluded the news-papers from the mail, and thus prevented the circulation of intelligence: if the evil encreaſed (and there was no probability of its being diminiſhed, except by the utter abolition of the privilege) it would eventually prove the ruin of the poſt-office;—the example of Britain ſhewed to what an enormous height the abuſe of ſuch a privilege may be carried: and though ſimilar abuſes may not as yet have taken place here, yet it could hardly be doubted, that many unneceſſary letters were daily ſent by the poſt, which never would have been written, if ſubject to poſtage:—thoſe letters are not only unproductive, but an actual expence to the poſt-office, as the poſt-maſter receives a certain *per-centage* on theſe, as well as upon other letters: the privilege of franking is moreover unequal in its operation: while ſome members uſe it only for the purpoſe of tranſmitting political information to their conſtituents; others ſend perhaps during the whole ſeſſion [illegible] different purpoſes [illegible] men it was a neceſſity, [illegible] the poſtage, in ſome inſtances, [illegible] a year: it would be better to take away the privilege entirely, and reduce the general rate of poſtage one half, or to ſhew the members, ſuch checks of conſtituents, to make a regiſter of letters [illegible] from their conſtituents, or to make [illegible] in order to aſcertain the expence of poſtage [illegible], it neceſſary to make [illegible] which the members receive on their ſervices, if the preſent one be found incompetent to their honorable ſupport.

On the other hand it was obſerved, that the privilege of franking was not allowed by the members to their own private accommodation, but for the benefit of their conſtituents, to the moſt [illegible] neceſſary information, reſpecting [illegible] the general government, and to regulate them in their [illegible] as they muſt have to receive [illegible]—petitions are frequently ſubmitted to members; and theſe muſt be ſubject to the payment of poſtage, the privilege of perſonal attendance, would be a great [illegible] the combination of circumſtances, which the poſt-office might produce, muſt ſometimes [illegible] privilege of franking ought to be conſidered as a conſtitutional [illegible] for enjoying this privilege; have it been obſerved, that the object contemplated in the [illegible], was the [illegible] and an eaſy and ſpeedy mode of communicating the moſt important [illegible] was but [illegible] to be [illegible]—ſtrangers in the city, who live at the diſtance of ſeveral hundred miles, have frequently opportunities of ſeeing from the news papers what [illegible] forwarded, may not be material for [illegible] the abuſe [illegible] of the privilege, yet the caſe would be very different with thoſe who [illegible] on [illegible]—not who are [illegible] make a prey of thoſe who [illegible]; ſtockjobbing ſpeculation will [illegible] ſhares, [illegible] —in a government [illegible] (which is the government of America) [illegible] to be placed on the confidence of the people, [illegible] other circumſtances—to a conſiderable [illegible] the ſcene of the fulleſt information:—but if the privilege of franking were [illegible], the [illegible] would be [illegible] ſtrangers, clerks; for the members would not underſtand, at their own private expence, to tranſmit intelligence to every part of the [illegible]; yet the citizens have a right to expect [illegible] of the acts of government, and alſo [illegible], upon which they are to ground their [illegible]. The abuſes of the privileges, that has prevailed in [illegible] cannot prevail here; and its abolition would [illegible] ſatisfaction, particularly in the moſt [illegible], where information would be [illegible] through the perſonal [illegible] of the ordinary rate of poſtage: of thoſe [illegible] received and ſent by members of Congreſs, many (this [illegible] being [illegible], as it has been [illegible]) would perhaps [illegible] if they were not [illegible] of poſtage: [illegible] that free communication of ſentiment between repreſentative and conſtituent [illegible] eſſential in a government like [illegible] meaſure cut off; and the poſt-office [illegible] little or nothing by it, as thoſe packets of news-papers, bills, reports, &c. would either be ſent by private hands, or not ſent at all; even here an inequality would prevail, as the people who live near the ſeat of government, and conſequently the main road, could, from their greater frequency of opportunities, receive ſuch packets with more eaſe and regularity, whilſt thoſe in more remote ſituations, could ſeldom or never receive them, unleſs by the mail: the expence ariſing from the per centage to the poſt-maſter on the free letters, is but trifling, as in ſuch caſes he receives no more for a packet of two ounces, than for a ſingle letter: and as to the idea of allowing the members to make a charge for their letters, this would be no better than receiving with one hand, and paying away with the other: if however it were found abſolutely neceſſary to take precautions againſt the abuſes that were apprehended, this might be done, by lightning the number or weight of letters that ſhould go free by any one poſt, without entirely preventing the interchange of ſentiments between the repreſentative and his conſtituent.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

The petition of Grizzel Dench of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts in behalf of the orphan children of the late Robert Dench, a Lieutenant in the ſervice of the United States, was read, praying that the ſaid children may be authorized to receive the half pay of Lieut in right of their father.

Ordered to lie on the table.

[illegible] on the table.

Adjourned.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. II.

SENTIMENTS ON DIVINE LOVE.

I ſtrive from earth, and heaven is my abode,
Where I can ſee thoſe charming words, My GOD:
Harmonious muſic to my raviſh'd ears, &c.
Sweeter than to lovelorn ecchoes the heav'nly ſpheres
A cheering comfort to my fainting breaſt;
My life, my joy, my peace, my heav'n, my reſt.

PERFECTION is the only ſource, motive, and meaſure of a rational love: ſovereign perfection deſerves ſovereign love. This love is not a fond paſſion, for it has a blind and baſe creature, but a reaſonable homage we pay to what is infinitely amiable. It is the immutable law, and the univerſal religion of all intelligent natures. To know its eſſential colors we need but conſider its natural effects.—Love makes us aſſimilate continually to reſemble the beloved object. It transforms us by degrees into its image. Hence it is that the perfection or degradation of our natures depend upon the objects of our affection. When we convert all our powers to what is ſtrictly amiable, we endeavour as much as human frailty can admit to imitate its perfections. Hence eſſentially truth and goodneſs. Strictly ſpeaking that we contract these two noble habits, which extend all divine and human, moral and beautiful virtues. Candour and honeſty become the governing principles of our life, not in order to captivate the eſteem of men, and remain conſiſtent to our profeſſions and deſigns, but from an inward deſire of reſembling the divinity; and this principle makes us act in all places, times and circumſtances with the ſame veracity and honeſty, though men ſhould never know of the [illegible] our actions.—Hence [illegible] makes us [illegible] ſtrictly [illegible] and [illegible] the moſt [illegible] operations of the mind.—Falſe [illegible] love is the ſource of all our vices. From hence flow two different ſtreams that corrupt all the actions of our life; as irregular love of pleaſure, and a miſtaken deſire of glory. The infinite being is no other ways touched with our crimes or virtues but in ſo far as the one hinders and the other contributes to the true perfection of our nature. This perfection conſiſts in the knowledge and love of the immutable good. A [illegible] of terreſtrial [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to think of invincible [illegible]. The turbulent paſſions, anxious cares, [illegible] fears, and raiſed [illegible], ariſe from one or the other of theſe two ſources; ſpread the terror in the mind, and fill it with capacity with [illegible]. Divine love alone reſtores the ſoul to its native vigour, and gives us high ideas of our original birth. It reſtrains us from the pleaſures not conſiſtent with the love of order. It makes us enjoy them in a way ſuitable to a being made for infinity. It [illegible] in them that degrades or vitiates our [illegible]. True love inſpires us with a perfect reſignation to the divine will. Perſuaded that all things are governed by an infinite wiſdom and goodneſs, we ſubmit to whatever happens, by the order of Providence, as the beſt for us. Not the beſt with regard to this mortal ſtate, but with regard to a bleſſed life. Every moment of our exiſtence has ſome connection, more or leſs, with an eternal ſucceſſion of future ages, and nothing happens in theſe tranſient moments but what is deſigned to prepare us for an everlaſting bliſs. What can diſcourage a ſoul poſſeſſed with this noble idea? The ſenſes and indignation may be ſtartled at firſt by the apparent [illegible] of Providence; but reaſon ſoon returns to [illegible] draws the veil, and looks into the inviſible world, where the true theatre will be opened, and infinite wiſdom juſtify all its now incomprehenſible ways. It is by this exalted principle that the mind acquires by degrees a perfect peace and inward ſerenity. The ſurface may be ruffled but the [illegible] of the ſoul is not moved at the [illegible] accidents, either occaſioned by the malice of men or the capricious frowns of fortune. Hence no revenge againſt the one, and no deſpair againſt the other.—The fourth and laſt effect of heroic love, is to think often of our eternal object. Sometimes the mind is rapt in the contemplation of all the marks of infinite wiſdom and power, ſcattered throughout creation. Sometimes it ſinks down to its centre, and adores in ſilence the Being of Beings whoſe perfections ſurpaſs all thought and expreſſion. At other times the love of infinite truth makes us deſire to be diſengaged from this mortal priſon, and ſee face to face its true light. We are made for immortality. This preſent life is but the infancy of our being, a prelude to a better, and as it were a ſhip, wherein we are to learn the eternal [illegible] neceſſary for ſeeing and being united to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1792. [No 1553]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

SEVERAL petitions from soldiers, invalids, &c. were presented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the post-office bill.

Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—Second section under consideration.

Mr. Vining's motion was renewed, for striking out the section, which empowers the Post-master-general to establish cross posts; in order to substitute a clause which he proposed, which requires the Post-master general to report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, such information as he may be able to procure, with his opinion, respecting the establishment of cross roads, and the expence appertaining thereto; by which information it would then be in the power of Congress to establish those roads agreeably to the surplus of the revenue arising therefrom, from time to time.

Several amendments were proposed to this motion, and the section being first stricken out and other amendments again moved for, some of which were agreed to, but not having time to go through the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, and are to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. S. Bourne of the committee appointed to present to the President, for his assent, the bill, for the relief of Capt. Cook and Capt. Campbell, reported, that that committee had performed the said service.

A message was received from the senate, by their Secretary, informing the house, that they insisted on their amendment to the bill for apportioning representatives amongst the people of the United States. So that the census bill, which has engrossed so much of the time [illegible] session, is lost, unless the house of representatives, where the bill originated, should request a conference with the senate, in which case a joint committee from both houses may yet suggest some plan of accommodation. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 16.

In committee of the whole, on the Post Office Bill.

Mr. Wadsworth moved an amendment, to withdraw the privilege of Franking from the members of both houses of Congress.

In support of this motion, it was said, that the grand security which the people of the United states have in their representatives, is, as those representatives are subject to the same regulations, as their constituents; in the article of postage, this was not the case: Congress in this case assume to themselves a privilege, which they refuse to the people: they took money from their constituents, and paid none themselves; the people viewed this privilege with a jealous eye; and could not be pleased to see it enjoyed by Congress, whilst neither the members of the State Assemblies, nor even the Governors were indulged in it: Congress enjoys only chartered rights; and all rights not expressly mentioned in the charter, are of course excluded: the constitution is their charter: the Convention, who framed it, had, no doubt, well considered the whole subject of privileges, and accurately defined all such as they wished the legislative body should enjoy distinct from their constituents; in the enumeration of those privileges, there is not a syllable tending to exonerate them from their share of the common burden of postage; they have no constitutional claim to such an immunity; and if they assumed it, they would increase the burden of their constituents; the post-office if unable to maintain itself, must derive its support from other sources of revenue; already the members of both houses send and receive, during their session, as many letters through the general post-office, as all the other inhabitants of Philadelphia: those letters, if paid at the usual rates, would amount to half the postage of the United States: the number and bulk of the franked letters and packets excluded the news-papers from the mail, and thus prevented the circulation of intelligence: if the evil encreased (and there was no probability of its being diminished, except by the utter abolition of the privilege) it would eventually prove the ruin of the post-office;—the example of Britain shewed to what an enormous height the abuse of such a privilege may be carried: and though similar abuses may not as yet have taken place here, yet it could hardly be doubted, that many unnecessary letters were daily sent by the post, which never would have been written, if subject to postage:—those letters are not only unproductive, but an actual expence to the post-office, as the post-master receives a certain *per-centage* on these, as well as upon other letters: the privilege of franking is moreover unequal in its operation: while some members use it only for the purpose of transmitting political information to their constituents: others send, perhaps during the whole session, use it for very different purposes; [illegible] men in trade it was a considerable advantage, amounting [illegible] a year: it would be better to take away the privilege entirely, and reduce the general rates of postage one half, or to allow the members, at the close of each session, to make a charge for all letters on public business, from their constituents, or to make them an allowance in gross to defray the expence of postage;—better even, if necessary to make an addition to the compensation, which the members receive for their services, if the present one be found incompetent to their honorable support.

On the other hand it was observed, that the privilege of franking was not assumed by the members for their own private accommodation, but for the benefit of their constituents; to transmit to them every necessary information, respecting the operations of the general government, and to receive from them such information as they might have to communicate:—petitions are frequently solicited by members; and if these were to be subject to the payment of postage, the privilege of petitioning the house, would be in a great measure destroyed: the diminution of revenue, which the post office might in some instances suffer from the privilege of franking ought not to be deemed a sufficient reason for abolishing that privilege; since it was allowed, that the object contemplated in the establishment, was the general convenience, and an easy and speedy mode of disseminating public and private intelligence;—revenue was but a secondary consideration;—although the citizens, who live at the seat of government, and have daily opportunities of learning from the news papers what public measures are going forward, may not be materially affected by the abrogation of the privilege, yet the case would be widely different, with those who [illegible] were out of doors:—those who are informed will make a prey of those who are ignorant; destructive speculation will enrich the few, at the expence of the many:—in a government of opinion (which is the government of America) much greater reliance is to be placed on the confidence of the people, than upon any other circumstance:—that confidence can only be the result of the fullest information:—but if the privilege of franking were taken away, the avenues of information would be in a great measure closed; for the members would not undertake, at their own private expence, to transmit intelligence to every part of the Union; yet the citizens have a right to expect information not only of the acts of government, but also the principles, upon which they were grounded:—The abuses of the privilege, that has prevailed in England, does not prevail here; and its abolition would give general dissatisfaction, particularly in the more distant parts of the union, where information would be subject to very high tax, if circulated through the post-office, at the ordinary rates of postage: of these bundles of letters received and sent by members of Congress, many (tho' far from being unnecessary, as it had been said) would perhaps never be written, if they were not to pass free of postage and thus that free communication of sentiment between representative and constituent, which is so essential in a government like this, would be in a great measure cut off; and the post-office would gain little or nothing by it, as those packets of news-papers, bills, reports, &c. would either be sent by private hands, or not sent at all; even here an inequality would prevail, all along the main road, could, from the greater frequency of opportunities, receive such packets with more ease and regularity, whilst those in more remote situations, could seldom or never receive them, unless by the mail: the expence arising from the per centage to the post-master on the free letters, is but trifling, as in such case, he receives no more for a packet of two ounces, than for a single letter: and as to the idea of allowing the members to make a charge for their letters, this would be no better than receiving with one hand, and paying away with the other: if however it were found absolutely necessary to take precautions against the abuses that were apprehended, this might be done, by lightning the number or weight of letters that should go free by any one post, without entirely preventing the interchange of sentiments between the representative and his constituents.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

The petition of Gilbert Dench of the state of Massachusetts in behalf of the orphan children of the late Robert Dench, a Lieutenant in the service of the United States, was read, praying that the said children may be authorized to receive the half pay of Lieut in right of their father.

Ordered to lie on the table.

[illegible] the table.

Adjourned.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

HOTCHPOTCHIENSIS, No. II.

SENTIMENTS ON DIVINE LOVE.

I spring from earth, and heaven is my abode,
When I can say those charming words, My GOD!
His name is music to my ravish'd ears,
Sweeter than toast which charms the heavy spleen,
A cheering cordial to my fainting breast;
My hope, my joy, my peace, my heav'n, my rest.

PERFECTION is the only source, motive, and measure of a rational love. Sovereign perfection deserves sovereign love. This love is not a soft passion, far less a blind desire of pleasure, but a reasonable homage we pay to what is infinitely amiable. It is the immutable law, and the universal religion of all intelligent natures. To know its essential duties we need but consider its natural effects.—— Love makes us aspire continually to resemble the beloved object. It transforms us by degrees into his image. Hence it is that the perfection or degradation of our natures depends upon the objects of our affection. When we convert all our powers to what is infinitely amiable, we endeavour as much as human frailty can admit to imitate his perfections. He is essentially truth and goodness. It is by love that we contract these two noble qualities upon which depend all divine and human, moral and social virtues. Candour and bounty become the governing principles of our life, not in order to captivate the esteem of men, and render them obsequious to our inclinations and designs, but from an inward desire of resembling the divinity; and this principle makes us act in all times, places and circumstances with the same veracity and benignity, though men should never know or reward our actions.—— Divine love makes us [illegible] while [illegible] or disturbs the noble operations of the mind.—False self love is the source of all our vices. From hence flow two different streams that corrupt all the actions of our life; an irregular love of pleasure, and a mistaken desire of glory. The infinite being is no other ways touched with our crimes or virtues but in so far as the one hinders and the other contributes to the true perfection of our nature. This perfection consists in the knowledge and love of the immutable good. A soul immersed in terrestial pleasure, loses all taste of true intellectual bliss. A mind filled with ambitious desires, has no void left to think of invisible realities. The turbulent passions, anxious cares, imaginary hopes, panic fears, and false joys, arising from one or the other of these two sources, spend the force of the mind, and fill its capacity with chimeras. Divine love alone restores the soul to its native vigour, and gives us high ideas of our original birth. It refuses us none of the pleasures nor honours that are compatible with the love of order. It makes us enjoy them in a way suitable to a being made for infinity. It retrenches only all in them that degrades or vitiates our celestial nature. True love inspires us with a perfect submission to the divine will. Persuaded that all things are governed by an infinite wisdom and goodness, we submit to whatever happens, by the order of Providence, as the best for us. Not the best with regard to this mortal state, but with regard to a better life. Every moment of our existence has some connection, more or less, with an eternal succession of future ages, and nothing happens in these transient moments but what is destined to prepare us for an everlasting bliss. What can discourage a soul purified with this noble idea? The senses and imagination may be startled at first by the apparent irregularities of Providence; but reason soon returns its empire, draws the veil, and looks into the invisible world, where the true theatre will be opened, and infinite wisdom justify all its now incomprehensible steps. It is by this exalted principle that the mind acquires by degrees a perfect peace and inward serenity. The surface may be ruffled but the fund of the soul is not moved at the cross accidents, either occasioned by the malice of men or the capricious frowns of fortune. Hence no revenge against the one, and no despair against the other.—— The fourth and last effect of heroic love, is to think often of our eternal object. Sometimes the mind is rapt in the admiration of all the marks of infinite wisdom and power, scattered throughout creation. Sometimes it sinks down to its centre, and adores in silence the Being of Beings whose perfections surpass all thought and expression. At other times the love of infinite truth makes us desire to be disengaged from this mortal prison, and see life in its true light. We are made for immortality. This present life is but the infancy of our being, a prelude to a better, [illegible] ship, wherein we are to learn the eternal [illegible] necessary for seeing and being united to [illegible] ...ired to be an

good. These noble thoughts make us look on this little ball of clay as an atom, wander out of our own little being, fly beyond the narrow sphere of visible objects, and lose ourselves in immensity, which is our native country.

Sons and daughters of Newport!—this is true religion, and undefiled; this is that pure philosophy of love, of which I wish you more and more enamoured every day. It is by these noble principles that we are disengaged, not only from the low groveling passions that degrade human nature, not only from the mean narrow prejudices that chain down vulgar minds to enthusiasm and bigotry; but also from the dark lugubrious notions of credulous incredulity, which rejects what it cannot comprehend, to believe the most desolating absurdities.

Oh! we must love!—Or can the groans and blood
Of an Incarnate Godhead *be withstood!*

An accurate translation of the much admired PROCLAMATION of LOUIS the XVI. the patriot "King of the French,"

"LOUIS,

"By the grace of GOD, and by the constitutional law of the state, King of the French. To all citizens—Greeting.

"I HAVE accepted the Constitution; I will use all my endeavours to maintain it and cause it to be executed.

"The Revolution is completed. It is time that the re-establishment of order should give to the constitution the only power which is still necessary; it is time to fix the opinion of Europe on the destiny of France, and to shew that the French are worthy to be free.

"But my vigilence and my cares ought still to be seconded by the concurrence of all the friends to their country, and of liberty. It is by submission to the laws; it is by abjuring the spirit of party, and all the passions which accompany it; it is by a happy union of sentiments, of wishes, and of endeavours, that the Constitution will be confirmed, and that the nation will enjoy all the advantages which it secures.

"Let every idea of intolerance then be abandoned forever; let the enthusiasm of independence no longer be confounded with the love of liberty; let those pernicious qualifications, with which it has been attempted to inflame the people, be irrevocably banished: let religious opinions no longer be a source of persecution and animosity; let all who observe the laws be at liberty to adopt that form of worship to which they are attached; and let no party give offence to those who may follow opinions different from their own, from motives of conscience. But it is not sufficient to shun those excesses to which you might be carried by a spirit of vindictive; you must likewise fulfil the obligations which are imposed by the public interest: one of the first duties of the people is to assure the payment of the contributions established by your representatives. It is for the observance of engagements, which national honor has rendered sacred, for the internal tranquility of the state, for its external security; it is for the stability of the constitution itself, that I remind you of this indispensable duty.

"Citizens, armed for the maintainance of the law, national guards, never forget that it is to protect the safety of persons and property, the collection of public contributions, the circulation of grain and of provisions, that the arms which you bear have been delivered into your hands; it belongs to you to feel that justice and natural utility demand, that, between the inhabitants of the same empire, abundance should be applied to the aid of indigence; and that it is the duty of the public force to promote the advancement of commerce, as the means of rendering the co-operance of seasons, correcting the inequality of harvest, uniting together all the parts of the kingdom, and establishing a community of the various productions of their soil and industry.

"And you, whom the people have chosen to watch over their interests; you also, on whom they have conferred the formidable power of determining on the property, the honor, and the life of citizens; you, whom they have instituted to adjust their differences, members of the different administrative bodies, judges of tribunals, judges of peace, I recommend to you to be impressed with the importance and dignity of your functions, fulfil them with zeal, with courage, with impartiality; labour with me to restore peace; and the government of laws; and by thus securing the happiness of the nation, prepare for the return of those whose absence has only proceeded from the fear of disorder and violence.

"And all you who from different motives have quitted your country, your King invites you to yield to the public wish and the national interest. Return with confidence under the security of the law; and this honorable return, at the moment when the constitution is definitively settled, will render more easy, and more expeditious, the re-establishment of order and tranquility,

"And you, French people, a nation illustrious for so many ages, shew yourselves magnanimous and generous at the moment when your liberty is confirmed; resume your happy character; let your moderation and wisdom revive among you the security which the disturbances of the revolution had banished; and let your King henceforth enjoy, without inquietude, and without molestation, those testimonies of attachment and fidelity which can alone secure his happiness.

"Done at Paris, the 29th of September, 1791.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(And underneath) "DE LESSART."

Letter addressed to the French King by M. de Rochambeau, Commander General of the Army of the North.

Valenciennes, Sept. 15, 1791.

"SIRE.

"THE happiest moment of my life is the instant at which I can renew to your Majesty the assurances of my zeal, my respect, and my fidelity. The army of the North, of which you have given me the command, has taken, by your orders, the oath to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King, and to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom. It will observe this oath, Sire, and I dare assure your Majesty that whatever General shall command under the King, according to the law, will cause your Majesty's orders to be received by a great majority of those who compose it, with the respect, love, and fidelity which are due to them.

"After having laid before you the assurances of the profound respect; the description of the army of the North, it remains only for me to endeavour to assure you of the happiness with which I am, &c.

Your Majesty's most humble, most obedient and most faithful servant,

(Signed) DE VIRNEUIL.

The King's Speech to the National Assembly, on Monday last.

"I have received with pleasure the expression of your sentiments; I shall hasten to communicate them to the army; you give me one of the most precious rewards of my command. I am happy to find in your words the hope which you have in pronouncing them; I shall answer to your zeal and to your efforts at the approach of winter. I am pleased to think that the troops are cantoned, that the cavalry will quickly be remounted; that the artillery will be brought back to proper numbers; I will perform the duties which the constitution imposes on me, and those which the circumstances of the moment deal, I expect.

(Signed) LOUIS."

LONDON.

ON the 31st of December the poll was taken for the 15 vacancies, when the following gentlemen were returned as the National Electors whom they prefer;

From them hope great wits to shine, &c. &c. &c.
tion that bears *Jean cap Legis Lagus*—

The letter of five weeks from the Legislature,
tion by the returns home a commentator;
Denmark, a curious instance of learn'd debate;
Republic would take the growing state,
Saxony, long mark'd among the crowd,
wick, smoke of knowledge by the load.
and his minds who left the *Encyclopedia*,

The Elector owns the gift of some towardly;
any thing relation to the Jesuit's water,
The Barrack with fe[illegible] a traitor:
King [illegible] number,
tion. [illegible] progress does [illegible] encumber;
The King, [illegible] those who've fresh from College,
st which [illegible] to create the knowledge.
as the [illegible] Form of Kings and nations,
fare not [illegible] Relations;
M. [illegible] what treats in first perfusion,
XVI. [illegible] been addrest on each occasion;
Antoinette, Compter, who with whom drawn sense,
Majesty [illegible] custom's bearded conscience;
relation, [illegible] notes to characters who pass,
This [illegible] and a looking glass.
By [illegible] of pupils what a rage is,
To [illegible] have erected, new'd Stages;
King Where bombast treads on rules of *Blair*;
Cat- And mounts at Bastion charioteer,
tion And to the Play each hero hurries,
Where dull morality she carries,
the How advertisements without number,
se Of goods and physic, books and lumber;
tin Have for each parade made a feast,
Of luxuries from Europe dreft.
Tea In fact, Land and things produce,
ing ab For private or for public use.
day th Long may ye live, grow rich and wise,
1. Each week by reading my supplies;
days And my each day of Ninety two,
2. Drop Manna o'er your heads like dew:
Prince [illegible] more a treasure,
tion. [illegible] woe with pleasure;

3. That conformably to the constitutional [illegible] the promulgation of the law shall be made by the executive power.

4. That the suppleant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated his right to the regency.

Several Frenchmen, who have caused writings on liberty to be translated into Portuguese, were lately put on board a vessel to be sent back to their own country.

The expence of the war between Austria, Russia, and the Porte, is thus calculated on pretty certain information:——Austria, 400 millions of florins; Russia, 200 millions of roubles; the Porte, 250 millions of piastres. The late war has destroyed 130,000 Imperial soldiers, 200,000 Russians, and about the same number of Turks, making in all 530,000 men.

Letters were on Tuesday received in town from Gibraltar, which mention that the peace between the Spaniards and Moors has been fully ratified.

A few days ago died at Bath Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's customs, and formerly one of the Lord Commissioners of the board of admiralty. The Receiver-General of the customs is a place that nets 2000l. per annum.

The Revolution Society met yesterday, at the London tavern, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688.

Tho[illegible]
and
Sev[illegible]

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

[illegible] Neck (containing about [illegible] Hundred Acres) now in Poffeffion of Mr. [illegible] Gardner, jun. Inquire of

JOHN SCOTT.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 115 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and [illegible] into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

The Laws of the United States.

ALMANACKS for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.

Also RAISINS and SALT PETRE by the Cask.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets cutting each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships, Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, of New York, Thomas Skeene, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of the New Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport 12th Month, 1791.

A general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, That they have renewed their [illegible] in Philadelphia, the SINGING MUSIC SCHOOL in the elegant front Room of the [illegible] Law, [illegible] LaHouse belonging to the Widow LITTLEBRIDGE, [illegible] Arcade, where they propose to meet your commands. Any Parents or others who wish their Children instructed in that noble Science may be assured that the strictest Attention shall be paid to those Youth that may be committed to their Charge, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient humble servants.

JOSEPH DYRE & SON.

General Intelligence.

Congress, on Monday last, paid a visit last Friday at the Federal Hall in the House of Representatives' Chamber, and sat without the bar of the House in the utmost gravity and composure until the House had adjourned, when they saluted the Speaker: several of the members, and presented a [illegible]

good. These noble thoughts make us look on this little ball of clay as an atom, wander out of our own little being, fly beyond the narrow sphere of visible objects, and lose ourselves in immensity, which is our native country.

Sons and daughters of Newport!—this is true religion, and undefiled; this is that pure philosophy of love, of which I wish you more and more enamoured every day. It is by these noble principles that we are disengaged, not only from the low groveling passions that degrade human nature, not only from the mean narrow prejudices that chain down vulgar minds to enthusiasm and bigotry; but also from the dark lugubrious notions of credulous incredulity, which rejects what it cannot comprehend, to believe the most desolating absurdities.

Oh! we must love!—Or can the groans and blood
Of an Incarnate Godhead *be withstood!*

An accurate translation of the much admired PROCLAMATION of LOUIS the XVI. the patriot "King of the French,"

"LOUIS,

"By the grace of GOD, and by the constitutional law of the state, King of the French. To all citizens—Greeting.

"I HAVE accepted the Constitution; I will use all my endeavours to maintain it and cause it to be executed.

"The Revolution is completed. It is time that the re-establishment of order should give to the constitution the support which is still most necessary; it is time to fix the opinion of Europe on the destiny of France, and to shew that the French are worthy to be free.

"But my vigilence and my cares ought still to be seconded by the concurrence of all the friends to their country, and of liberty. It is by submission to the laws; it is by abjuring the spirit of party, and all the passions which accompany it; it is by a happy union of sentiments, of wishes, and of endeavours, that the Constitution will be confirmed, and that the nation will enjoy all the advantages which it secures.

"Let every idea of intolerance then be abandoned forever; let the rash desire of independence no longer be confounded with the love of liberty; let those pernicious qualifications, with which it has been attempted to inflame the people, be irrevocably banished: let religious opinions no longer be a source of persecution and animosity; let all who observe the laws be at liberty to adopt that form of worship to which they are attached; and let no party give offence to those who may follow opinions different from their own, from motives of conscience. But it is not sufficient to shun those excesses to which you might be carried by a spirit of violence; you must likewise fulfil the obligations which are imposed by the public interest: one of the first, one of the most essential, is the payment of the contributions established by your representatives. It is for the observance of engagements, which national honor has rendered sacred, for the internal tranquility of the state, for its external security; it is for the stability of the constitution itself, that I remind you of this indispensable duty.

"Citizens, armed for the maintainance of the law, national guards, never forget that it is to protect the safety of persons and of property, the collection of public contributions, the circulation of grain and of provisions, that the arms which you bear have been delivered into your hands; it belongs to you to feel that justice and natural utility demand, that, between the inhabitants of the same empire, abundance should be applied to the aid of indigence; and that it is the duty of the public force to promote the advancement of commerce, as the means of remedying the intemperance of seasons, correcting the inequality of harvest, uniting together all the parts of the kingdom, and establishing a community of the various productions of their soil and industry.

"And you, whom the people have chosen to watch over their interests; you also, on whom they have conferred the formidable power of determining on the property, the honor, and the life of citizens; you, whom they have instituted to adjust their differences, members of the different administrative bodies, judges of tribunals, judges of peace, I recommend to you to be impressed with the importance and dignity of your functions, fulfil them with zeal, with courage, with impartiality; labour with me to restore peace; and the government of laws; and by thus securing the happiness of the nation, prepare for the return of those whose absence has only proceeded from the fear of disorder and violence.

"And all you who from different motives have quitted your country, your King invites you to yield to the public wish and the national interest. Return with confidence under the security of the law; and this honorable return, at the moment when the constitution is definitively settled, will render more easy, and more expeditious, the re-establishment of order and tranquility.

"And you, French people, a nation illustrious for so many ages, show yourselves magnanimous and generous at the moment when your liberty is confirmed; resume your happy character; let your moderation and wisdom revive among you the security which the disturbances of the revolution had banished; and let your King henceforth enjoy, without inquietude, and without molestation, those testimonies of attachment and fidelity which can alone secure his happiness.

"Done at Paris, the 29th of September, 1791.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(And underneath) "DE LESSART."

Letter addressed to the French King by M. de Rochambeau, Commander General of the Army of the North.

Valenciennes, Sept. 25, 1791.

"SIRE.

"THE happiest moment of my life is the instant at which I can renew to your Majesty the assurances of my zeal, my respect, and my fidelity. The army of the North, of which you have given me the command has taken, by your orders, the oath to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King, and to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom. It will observe this oath, Sire, and I dare assure your Majesty, that whatever General shall command under the King, and according to the law, will cause your Majesty's orders to be received by a great majority of the troops who compose it, with the respect, love and submission, which are due to them.

"After having laid before you Majesty the state and disposition of the army of the North, I ought individually to assure you of the happiness I feel in renewing the assurances of the profound respect with which I am,

Your Majesty's most humble,
obedient and faithful soldier,
(Signed)
DE VIRNEUR ROCHAMBEAU."

The King's Answer.

Paris Sept. 25, 1791.

"I have received with equal satisfaction, sir, the expression of your sentiments for me and the assurance you give me of the disposition of the army under your command. I am sensible of the share which you have in producing these dispositions, and I confide to your zeal and talents the care of maintaining them. I am pleased to think, that the distraction of a part of the troops will quickley cease, and that the army, brought back to proper principles, will henceforth fulfil all those duties which their country has a right to expect.

(Signed) LOUIS.

LONDON, November 2.

ON the 31st ult. M. de Montmorin went to the National Assembly, in obedience to orders, to inform them how the King's acceptance of the constitution had been received by foreign powers.

The letters written in answer to the King's notification by the Emperor, by the Kings of England and Denmark, by the States General of Holland, by the Republic of Geneva, by the Electors of Treves and Saxony, and by the Duke de Deux Ponts and Brunswick, simply wish the welfare of the King of France and his subjects.

The Elector of Treves says formally, that "as to any thing else, he has no answer to give."

The King of Spain says in plain terms, that "the King was not free when he accepted the constitution."

The King of Sweden "refused to receive the packet which was officially sent to him." And he assigned, as the motive of his refusal, his own will and pleasure not to receive any mission from France."

M. de Montmorin observed, that as soon as Louis XVI. was informed of this answer, he had ordered his Ambassador to renew his application to his Swedish Majesty; and that if Gustavus should persist in his refusal, to quit Stockholm without taking leave.

This resolution of the King was highly and loudly applauded.

The Empress of Russia, the Court of Rome, the King of Sardinia, the Queen of Portugal, the Swiss Cantons, and the Elector of Mentz, have not yet returned any answer.

The National Assembly of France have just passed the following decree relative to Louis Joseph Xavier, the King's next brother, upon whose conduct that of the other French Princes is supposed to depend.

It having been before resolved, that the person entitled to the regency would forfeit his right by remaining absent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th of October.

1. That proclamation should be made within three days in Paris.

2. That the requisition should be notified to the Prince by no other mode than that of proclamation.

3. That conformably to the constitutional decrees, the promulgation of the law shall be made by the Executive power.

4. That the suppleant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated his right to the regency.

Several Frenchmen, who have caused writings on liberty to be translated into Portuguese, were lately put on board a vessel to be sent back to their own country.

The expence of the war between Austria, Russia, and the Porte, is thus calculated on pretty certain information:—Austria, 400 millions of florins; Russia, 200 millions of roubles; the Porte, 250 millions of piastres. The late war has destroyed 130,000 Imperial soldiers, 200,000 Russians, and about the same number of Turks, making in all 530,000 men.

Letters were on Tuesday received in town from Gibraltar, which mention that the peace between the Spaniards and Moors has been fully ratified.

A few days ago died at Bath Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's customs, and formerly one of the Lord Commissioners of the board of admiralty. The Receiver-General of the customs is a place that nets 2000l. per annum.

The Revolution Society met yesterday, at the London tavern, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688. Thomas Walker, Esq; of Manchester, was in the chair, and at four o'clock about 250 sat down to dinner. Several foreigners and members of the late National Assembly of France were present, as was Doctor Priestley, Doctor Kippis, Mr. Paine, and others. When the latter gentleman's health was drank, he gave the following extraordinary toast——

THE REVOLUTION OF ALL THE WORLD!

NOV. 15. Saturday the National Assembly decreed thanks to the King of Great-Britain, to the English nation, and to Lord Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, for his generous conduct in relieving the planters of St. Domingo from the horrors of famine, and furnishing them with arms and military stores against their rebel negroes.

From the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE benefits resulting from general knowledge have been disputed. The oppolers of the means of learning for the poorer class of people have said, that you cannot make every poor man a good scholar: they ask, what is gained by making smatterers in learning; science they affirm, gains little, and labor loses much—for men who read much will work little.—They become discontented with their lot, and even if they could change it to their own advantage, the case would not be mended, for others must be found to take their places. The drudgery of the world must be done; and it would be found as hard on those who have it to do as before learning was given them; and harder, because they would then know it to be drudgery.

These are plausible arguments in favor of ignorance, and such as ignorance could not have suggested in its own defence; tis thus that the sons of science turn parricides against the mother whose milk has nourished them.—The answer to this ungenerous philosophy is not hard to be found:—Education is not recommended merely to make men book wise, but to extend the comprehension of their minds—to increase their ideas, that is, to encrease their wisdom: real wisdom can do no harm—surely it will not make men prefer idleness to industry, nor a vain ambition to thrift and readiness even in an humble calling. It is true that the attempts to make them wiser may sometimes fail, and may even make a few more vain, idle and worthless, than if they had been left to themselves. The like charge may be urged against education in the families of the wealthy, and indeed any good institution whatever. It is plain that education has the opposite tendency, which is a sufficient answer to that part of the oration in favour of ignorance.

But why is it forgotten that a few instances of folly made worse by teaching are nothing compared with the many instances of men made more sober, virtuous and diligent by it. Add to this that it is as likely to happen that an eminent genius shall start up from the family of a poor man as a rich one; one such might benefit mankind more than education ever cost them. Then give to all the means of knowledge, and leave it to nature to mark out the differences between her children. The light of heaven is pleasant, would you pluck poor men's eyes out? The light of knowledge is no less so, and will you blind them? Then establish schools, that is, open the windows and let in the day's light.

CHARLESTON, November. 30.

On Sunday as some gentlemen were returning from divine service, through Queen street, they observed a Negro boy about eight years of age nailed by the ear to a post in a yard of R. M'Queen's shopkeeper, in which situation it appears the poor boy had been more than an hour. With great difficulty the nail was extracted by one of the gentlemen, and the boy conducted to a magistrate, where we hear a prosecution is commenced against the inhuman master.

A correspondent observes, that an instance of such a barbarous piece of cruelty committed in the capital of an enlightened state, proves, more than a thousand sophistical arguments, the necessity of a revisal of our Negro act; which we hear some gentlemen in the present assembly have in contemplation.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

The Subscription-Book for opening the Canal and Lock Navigation, between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehocken, Quitaphilla and Swatara, in the counties of Berks and Dauphin, having been kept open for 15 days, agreeably to law, were closed on Saturday last, when it appeared that there were 40,000 shares subscribed, being 39,000 shares more than the law requires, the whole to be reduced down to one thousand shares by lottery.

January 3.

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated December 24.

"The Grand Jury of Alleghany county (all from the country) found a bill against four or five persons concerned in tarring and feathering a poor fellow suspected as an excise officer."

General Innimetus, Colonel Chadlaw, Gen. Narrawego, Kuthagusta, the old warrior, Capt. Tevelliky, and Shucwegee, all of the Cherokee tribes of Indians, paid a visit last Friday at the Federal Hall in the House of Representatives' Chamber, and sat without the bar in the utmost gravity and composure until the House had adjourned, when they saluted the Speaker and several of the members, and preserved a degree of dig-

THE

ERT MERCURY.

DAY, JANUARY 28, 1792. [No. 1555]

nors of to[illegible]ished by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

lity and decorum in their manners that is seldom to be met with amongst the uninformed inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere.

The bust of America, lately set over the Speaker's chair, attracted their particular notice, and drew aspirations of applause from the youngest chief; his astonishment, however, was soon changed into a sigh of concern, on being informed that the bust weighed twelve hundred pounds avoirdupois!—for what would be the consequence should the supporters give way and destroy the centre of gravity!

NEW-YORK, January 3.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country, we learn, that previous to his departure, the Indian account of the defeat of the American army, on the Miami, had reached there, both from Detroit and Buffaloe Creek, and is by them stated as follows: That they killed 1200 Americans, and took 7 pieces of cannon;—800 oxen, and a great number of horses, but no prisoners;—and that their loss was only 56 warriors killed.

Our informant adds, that the number of Indians in the battle was not exactly ascertained, but supposed to have been between 3 and 4000; and this is confirmed by a gentleman who was at Detroit when the Indians left it on their way to the Miami—who says, they were so very numerous as to create serious alarm in that garrison, and that every precaution was taken for its safety;—as the Indians were exceedingly irritated with the British government, for not having countenanced them in their warfare with the United States:—That the Indian army was composed of some from almost every tribe, from the Miami to Lake Michegan, Michilimakinac, and probably even the Mississippi: That it was commanded by one of the Missasago Indians, who had been in the British service, in the late war:—That he planned and conducted the attack, which was even contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Chiefs:—That after the Americans began their retreat, he told the Indians they had killed enough, and that it was proper to give over the pursuit, and return and enjoy the booty they had taken;—and that their account of the commencement of the action, and its continuance, agrees with General St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at War.

The principal part of the above information our informant had from the Farmer's Brother, an Indian of that name, an intelligent person, Chief of the Senecas.

Our informant further adds, that Capt. Brandt is friendly to the United States, particularly to the inhabitants of the Genesee settlements: That the unfriendly Indians have sent him a message, that as they have conquered the Americans (as they term it) they intend paying him [illegible] visit, on account of their having not joined them in the war.

We are told the Seneca tribe of Indians are able to furnish 300 of the first rate warriors, and are friendly to the United States, as are all the other tribes of [illegible] nations—who would turn out with a [illegible] alacrity to join an American army against [illegible] Western Indians.

Letters from Fort-Washington say that Gen. St. Clair received [illegible] through the hat and cloaths, [illegible] blood. contest with the Indians [illegible] 4th of Nov last, and that [illegible] on horseback your fond [illegible] would [illegible] fell [illegible] seem [illegible]

[illegible] lines [illegible] the A[illegible] neral M[illegible] vate life he [illegible] An amiable [illegible] children, together [illegible] five brothers (the [illegible] bred to arms) will [illegible] in him the loss of [illegible] tenderest relation.

We can inform our [illegible] authority, that in the [illegible] 4th of November, [illegible] the following gallant [illegible] Butler, brother to the late [illegible] who commanded one of the [illegible] levies from Pennsylvania to [illegible] Major having received a [illegible] broke his leg, he retired [illegible] and the moment it was [illegible] put on a horse and retire[illegible] lion, and continued [illegible] gered to retire.

It is said, when the deputation of [illegible] Indians, waited on the Gov. of C[illegible] Lord Dorchester, last spring, that [illegible] tain Joseph Brandt appeared among [illegible] and acted as their speaker, in their [illegible] ferences—that his Lordship took [illegible] sion to inform Capt. Joseph, that as [illegible] was an officer in the British service, it [illegible] came necessary for him to lay aside [illegible] Indian dress and assume that of his [illegible] for if he insisted on retaining the [illegible] his pay as a British Captain must cease [illegible] and his name be struck off from the list [illegible] of officers.——It is added, the Captain [illegible] wisely preferred the British pay and [illegible] uniform to the Honor of remaining an [illegible] Indian.

[illegible]re, will never excite us to the [illegible] which may wound either our [illegible]. We need, therefore, be in [illegible]f the lover, since the tender [illegible] improve and exalt every vir[illegible]ets fierce, the temper more [illegible]us. The lover is accustom[illegible]f the dear object of his af[illegible]he has the happiness of [illegible]manding, controuling, and [illegible]nd of conforming his [illegible] times, and circumstan[illegible]hen a person is hurried [illegible] wanton appetite, [illegible] with love. No [illegible]h affects the heart; [illegible] with such exquisite [illegible]nd being beloved.—[illegible]e can never apply the [illegible]he pleasure of love is [illegible] without doubt had that [illegible] new which is so different from love [illegible]yment may be without the passion and [illegible] But where two [illegible] of love, their [illegible]ms of beau[illegible] they love [illegible]refore will [illegible]inuance of [illegible]g can re[illegible] so effec[illegible]oved ex[illegible] never be [illegible]h their [illegible]en then [illegible]ferings would [illegible]h one their As a [illegible]ted in [illegible] the more To re[illegible] but a cele[illegible] con[illegible] most

BOSTON, January 7.

M. DE MOUTIER, late Ambassador from the Court of France, to the United States, is appointed by the King of the French to succeed M. MONTMORIN, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This gentlemen, we are told, has projected a plan, for the payment of the debt due by the United States to the French Kingdom [illegible] produce.

NEWPORT [illegible]

Saturday the [illegible] of the Lev[illegible] the Wetle[illegible] Washi[illegible] w[illegible]

REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 28.

Mr. Livermore presented a memorial from the inhabitants of the State of New Hampshire, complaining of the inequality of the assumption of the State debts; from which it appears that they are burthened with 630,000 dollars; which is more than proportionate to the advantages they are likely to receive from the assumption law.

Ordered, that this memorial be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to report thereon.

THURSDAY, December 29.

The letter of the Attorney General of the United States, sent from the President yesterday, was referred to the committee who have before them the report on the judiciary system.

The petition of James Rumsey, respecting his invention of a steam boat, was referred to the committee on useful arts, &c.

Two petitions of William Langley and Adam Giffart, praying compensation for services, were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

FRIDAY, December 30.

A memorial of John Cruchman was read, renewing his application for the patronage of government; to enable him to undertake and prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole—laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating a copy of the ratification, by the State of Virginia, of the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, against that part of the revenue law which lays a duty on spirits distilled from the produce of the country, and praying for a repeal of the law—was read and laid on the table.

The report of a select Committee, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury's exhibiting annual accounts of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, was taken into consideration.—This report consisted of two resolutions—one requiring the accounts, the other that a Committee should be appointed to examine and report thereon.

After considerable debate, the first resolution was adopted—the other disagreed to. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, January 2.

The bill for extending the time limited for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, was read the third time and passed the House. Ordered that the same be carried to the Senate for concurrance.

Mr. Ames presented a memorial from General Lincoln, on behalf of himself, Cyrus Griffin and David Humphries, late commissioners appointed for treating with the Indian tribes south of the river Ohio, setting forth that they had incurred an expence of 1600 dollars over and above the allowance made them, and praying relief. On motion of Mr. Ames ordered that this petition be referred to the Secretary of War to report thereon.

TUESDAY, January 3.

The message received yesterday from the President of the United States, respecting the sum of 10,000 dollars granted for contingent expences, was read, stating that he had yet a balance of said money in hand of 8734 dollars and 30 cents.

Mr. S. Bourne of the committee of enrollment, informed the House that the committee had presented to the President for his assent, the bill respecting the contract between the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania, respecting the Lake Erie purchase; and,

A message was received from the President, informing the House that he had signed the said bill, so that it is now a law of the United States.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

A petition from the State of Roode-Island was presented by Mr. Bourn, which contains a remonstrance against the inequality of the law for assuming the State debts, so far as related to that State; and praying for a further assumption of their public debts; which was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the Secretary of War on the petition of General Lincoln, on behalf of himself, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphries, late commissioners appointed to treat with the Indian tribes South of the river Ohio, was read, recommending that the comptroller of the Treasury be directed to pass to the credit of those gentlemen such a reasonable sum as might be deemed proper to defray their expences in going and returning from Georgia, &c.

It appears that the Comptroller, acting agreeably to the rigid construction of the law, could not allow them any more than eight dollars per diem during the time in which they were employed at the said treaty.

It was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Benedict and Steele. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 5.

The bill for making compensation to the commissioners of army accounts, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next, for a third reading.

The post office bill was further debated, and being gone thro' was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ames, of the committee for that purpose appointed, made report upon the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, in behalf of himself and the other commissioners for treating with the Indians of the Creek nation. That it appears the amount of the claim for expences is 1911 dollars and 44 cents: that B. Lincoln has received 848 dollars, Cyrus Griffin 744 dollars, and David Humphries 744 dollars, amounting in all to 2289 dollars. Wherefore, if the House should be of opinion that an allowance be made, it is recommended to pass a resolve that the said commissioners be paid their reasonable expences, &c. any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Benson moved a resolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill apportioning representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration, &c. which was ordered to be on the table. Adjourned.

good. These noble thoughts make us look on this little ball of clay as an atom, wander out of our own little being, fly beyond the narrow sphere of visible objects, and lose ourselves in immensity, which is our native country.

Sons and daughters of Newport!—this is true religion, and undefiled; this is that pure philosophy of love, of which I wish you more and more enamoured every day. It is by these noble principles that we are disengaged, not only from the low groveling passions that degrade human nature, not only from the mean narrow prejudices that chain down vulgar minds to enthusiasm and bigotry; but also from the dark lugubrious notions of credulous incredulity, which rejects what it cannot comprehend, to believe the most desolating absurdities.

Oh! we must love!—Or can the groans and blood
Of an Incarnate Godhead *be withstood!*

An accurate translation of the much admired PROCLAMATION of LOUIS the XVI. the patriot "King of the French,"

"LOUIS,

"By the grace of GOD, and by the constitutional law of the state, King of the French. To all citizens—Greeting.

"I HAVE accepted the Constitution; I will use all my endeavours to maintain it and cause it to be executed.

"The Revolution is completed. It is time that the re-establishment of order should give to the constitution the support which is still most necessary; it is time to fix the opinion of Europe on the destiny of France, and to shew that the French are worthy to be free.

"But my vigilence and my cares ought still to be seconded by the concurrence of all the friends to their country, and of liberty. It is by submission to the laws; it is by abjuring the spirit of party, and all the passions which accompany it; it is by a happy union of sentiments, of wishes, and of endeavours, that the Constitution will be confirmed, and that the nation will enjoy all the advantages which it secures.

"Let every idea of intolerance then be abandoned forever; let the rash desire of independence no longer be confounded with the love of liberty; let those pernicious qualifications, with which it has been attempted to inflame the people, be irrevocably banished: let religious opinions no longer be a source of persecution and animosity; let all who observe the laws be at liberty to adopt that form of worship to which they are attached; and let no party give offence to those who may follow opinions different from their own, from motives of conscience. But it is not sufficient to shun those excesses to which you might be carried by a spirit of violence; you must likewise fulfil the obligations which are imposed by the public interest: one of the first, one of the most essential, is the payment of the contributions established by your representatives. It is for the observance of engagements, which national honor has rendered sacred, for the internal tranquility of the state, for its external security; it is for the stability of the constitution itself, that I remind you of this indispensable duty.

"Citizens, armed for the maintainance of the law, national guards, never forget that it is to protect the safety of persons and of property, the collection of public contributions, the circulation of grain and of provisions, that the arms which you bear have been delivered into your hands; it belongs to you to feel that justice and natural utility demand, that, between the inhabitants of the same empire, abundance should be applied to the aid of indigence; and that it is the duty of the public force to promote the advancement of commerce, as the means of remedying the intemperance of seasons, correcting the inequality of harvest, uniting together all the parts of the kingdom, and establishing a community of the various productions of their soil and industry.

"And you, whom the people have chosen to watch over their interests; you also, on whom they have conferred the formidable power of determining on the property, the honor, and the life of citizens; you, whom they have instituted to adjust their differences, members of the different administrative bodies, judges of tribunals, judges of peace, I recommend to you to be impressed with the importance and dignity of your functions, fulfil them with zeal, with courage, with impartiality; labour with me to restore peace; and the government of laws; and by thus securing the happiness of the nation, prepare for the return of those whose absence has only proceeded from the fear of disorder and violence.

"And all you who from different motives have quitted your country, your King invites you to yield to the public wish and the national interest. Return with confidence under the security of the law; and this honorable return, at the moment when the constitution is definitively settled, will render more easy, and more expeditious, the re-establishment of order and tranquility.

"And you, French people, a nation illustrious for so many ages, shew yourselves magnanimous and generous at the moment when your liberty is confirmed; resume your happy character; let your moderation and wisdom revive among you the security which the disturbances of the revolution had banished; and let your King henceforth enjoy, without inquietude, and without molestation, those testimonies of attachment and fidelity which can alone secure his happiness.

"Done at Paris, the 29th of September, 1791.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(And underneath) "DE LESSART."

Letter addressed to the French King by M. de Rochambeau, Commander General of the Army of the North.

Valenciennes, Sept. 15, 1791.

"SIRE.

"THE happiest moment of my life is the instant at which I can renew to your Majesty the assurances of my zeal, my respect, and my fidelity. The army of the North, of which you have given me the command, has taken, by your orders, the oath to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King, and to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom. It will observe this oath, Sire, and I dare assure your Majesty that whatever General shall command under the King, and according to the law, will cause your Majesty's orders to be received by a great majority of the troops who compose it, with the respect, love, and fidelity which are due to them.

"After having laid before you the assurances of my respect; the disposition of the army of the North, and my readiness dually to assure you of the happiness of your people, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of the profound respect with which I have the honor to be,

Your Majesty's most humble, and most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) DE VIRNEUIL.

The King's [illegible]

"I have received with [illegible] force, most fully, expression of your sentiments [illegible] nature's pulley; you give me of the [illegible] one hair the latter, your command. I am [illegible] these worlds of matter, you have in producing [illegible] it brings forth sooner; to your zeal and talents [illegible] it is the winner. I am pleased to think [illegible] were appointed, of the troops will quickly [illegible] anointed; brought back to proper [illegible] fession; fil all those duties which [illegible] ments deal, expect.

(Signed) LOUIS."

LONDON [illegible]

ON the 31st the poll [illegible] tees, National Electors whom they please; form them hole great who've wealth to feed 'em, tion had been at *skull-cap Legis Legum.*—

The letter-[illegible] three weeks ends the Legislature, tion by the [illegible] turns home a conquerator; Denmark, [illegible] unfolds in learn'd debate; Republic [illegible] would calm the groaning State, Saxony, [illegible] mix'd among that crou'd, swick, [illegible] knowledge by the load. and his [illegible] who've stor'd the *Encyclopedia*,

The Elector own weight become unwieldly; any thing [illegible] reason fails as judgment's matter,

The Burgomaster with [illegible] turns a traitor; King [illegible] that house excess of number, tion. [illegible] progress does the much encumber;

The Prince, like those who're fresh from College, set which [illegible] to debate with fancied knowledge. as the [illegible] have told of kings and nations, sure not [illegible] Negroes, Indians, Legislations;

M. [illegible] does what truths in fort persuasion, XVI. we've been adorn'd on each occasion; Ambassador, Prompter, who with whom drawn sense, Majesty [illegible] ther'd custom's bearded conscience; refusal, [illegible] holds to character's who pass,

This [illegible] tailor and a looking glass.

[illegible]ly [illegible] Instead of pulpits what a rage is,

The [illegible] To have erected license'd Stages;

King [illegible] Where bombast treads on rules of *Blair*;

Cand [illegible] And mounts at Boston charioteer,

turn [illegible] And to the Play each hero hurries,

[illegible] Where dull morality she carries,

the [illegible] How advertisements without number,

the [illegible] Of goods and physic, books and lumber;

the [illegible] Have for each palate made a feast,

tled [illegible] Of luxuries from Europe dress.

ing ab[illegible] In fact, I did all things produce,

day th[illegible] For private or for public use.

1. [illegible] Long may ye live, grow rich and wise,

days [illegible] Each week by reading my supplies;

2. [illegible] And may each day of Ninety two,

Prince [illegible] Drop Manna o'er your heads like dew:

tion. [illegible] each moment more [illegible] a treasure,

[illegible] woe with pleasure;

3. That conformably to the constitutional [illegible] the promulgation of the law shall be made by the executive power.

4. That the suppleant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated his right to the regency.

Several Frenchmen, who have caused writings on liberty to be translated into Portuguese, were lately put on board a vessel to be sent back to their own country.

The expence of the war between Austria, Russia, and the Porte, is thus calculated on pretty certain information:——Austria, 400 millions of florins; Russia, 200 millions of roubles; the Porte, 250 millions of piastres. The late war has destroyed 130,000 Imperial soldiers, 200,000 Russians, and about the same number of Turks, making in all 530,000 men.

Letters were on Tuesday received in town from Gibraltar, which mention that the peace between the Spaniards and Moors has been fully ratified.

A few days ago died at Bath Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's customs, and formerly one of the Lord Commissioners of the board of admiralty. The Receiver-General of the customs is a place that nets 2000l. per annum.

The Revolution Society met yesterday, at the London tavern, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688.

Tho[illegible]
and
Sev[illegible]

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A FARM in Brenton's Neck (containing about Three Hundred Acres) now in Possession of Mr. Thos Gardner, jun. Inquire of

JOHN SCOTT.

Newport, January 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

The Laws of the United States.

ALMANACKS for 1792, of all Sorts printed in this State.

Also RAISINS and SALT PETRE by the Cask.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, go by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships, Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas, Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, of New-York, Thomas Shener, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New Baltimore.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Newport 12th Month, 1791.

A general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, That they have renewed their DANCING MUSIC SCHOOL in an elegant front Room, [illegible] House belonging to the Widow LILLIBRIDGE, [illegible] Parade, where they continue to instruct young Gentlemen in the Rules and Practice of Vocal Music. Encouragement that they shall meet with [illegible] their Fellow-Citizens afford pleasing Hopes that they shall again be honoured with their Children instructed in that noble [illegible] may be assured that the closest Attention [illegible] be paid to those Youth that may be committed to their Charge, and the smallest Favour acknowledged by their most obedient humble servants.

JOSEPH DYRE & SON.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the country) to his friend in this town, dated

"The Grand Jury [illegible] found a bill against [illegible] for being concerned in tarring and feathering [illegible] as an excise officer."

General Innianetus, Co[illegible] wego, Kuthagusta, the old wa[illegible] and Shucwegee, all of the Cherok[illegible] paid a visit last Friday at the Federal Hall in the Representatives' Chamber, and sat without the bar [illegible] in the utmost gravity and composure until the House had adjourned, when they saluted the Speaker [illegible] several of the members, and presented a degree of d[illegible]